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Russia and England,

On the strength of the news today it must be considered evident that the Chinese crisis is fast approaching a climax. It is apparent that, in more directions than one, Russia is carrying things with a high hand, and that unless some unexpected change in the situation should co cur within the next few days, not only between fighting and abject humiliation Russia, having "modified" the terms of the proposed convention with China, now demands its immediate ratification, in consideration of that modification. The alterations and concessions in question, as they are reported, are not on their face sweeping or important. Kinchow and Port Arthur, instead of being ceded, are only to be leased to Russia-a distinction without a difference. Russia will not insist upon a Russian resident at Moukden. He can stay somewhere else in the neigharmy will be permitted to maintain order in Manchuria until the Russian railways approach completion; a term of occupa-tion indefinable and terminable by Russia at convenience. Russia will not insist that only Russians shall receive mining to his former creature, Governor Odell. and railway concessions in Mongolia, Turkestan, and Kashgaria. They are to be "open" to Chinamen, but not to the people of other nationalities.

pression that the arrangements for the Muscovite banquet in Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia, and so on, have undergone any material change, and the like deduction will be made from the latest development of the Russian play in the "Hermit Kingdom." It is reported that Mr. McLeavy Brown, English Director of Korean Customs, has been removed from his post on the demand of Russia, and that M. Pavloff, Russian Minister at Seoul, has protested against the employment of any foreigners in the Korean service, except Russians. These facts, if facts they be, would seem to dispose of all doubt that the Czar regards Korea as within his exclusive sphere of influence, and under exclusive sphere exclusive sphere of influence, and under exclusive sphere exclusiv

panese squadron has started from Nagasaki, bound for Masampo, and what it may find there may lead to war. What Great Britain will or can do, if her influence in Korea is flouted, and her people expelled from their positions under the pole expelled from their positions under the guess. Everybody knows what she would do if Joseph Chamberlain and Cecil Rhodes never had been born, and Mr. Gladstone had not left her his fatal legacy of blundering, doddering foolishness in South Africa. But, in existing circumstances, it is difficult to see what the British can do, except to submit to the sian service would be indiscreet enough to make such a statement. If we are wrong about that, the individual who made it ought to know that he does not stand much chance of being believed in a community as thoroughly conversant as that of America is with the honesty. charity, purity of motive, and Christian philanthropy which have characterized the policy of the British Government for the past two centuries, and particularly in its relations with this country. It is true that in our war of Independence Great Britain incited the Indian tribes to rise and massacre the people of the frontier settlements, and that many other acts which the uninstructed might call perfidious have been perpetrated upon us by the "Mother Country" on the land, on a, and in the realm of diplomacy But that England would conduct herself in any such way toward Russia is a proposition not to be considered for a n ment. A suspicion that she might, based on several shiploads of precedents, if it were once to get fixed in the Russian mind, would be apt to render the existing

As soon as the convention is signed it will be England's turn to move, and the world is waiting for her opening with in-

the harder to compose

Exotic Industries. It is reported that capitalists are in tending to develop the Angora goat industry in western Maryland, and that they believe it will "pay." It is said that sections of the State that reproduce al- a few minutes on the subject! most exactly the physical conditions of the hills and valleys which the goat inhabits in its native country.

Like the tea business, and various other

exotic industries introduced in this country at one time or another, this is an en terprise the success of which nobody can predict with any degree of certainty. In some cases, when a bird, beast, or plant not native to the New World has been introduced here, it has failed to live at all except with extreme care and the ex penditure of considerable money. In other cases the exotic has thrived only too well and destroyed or crowded out the native product. This is the case with the Eng-Hish sparrow in our cities, with the mon in a certain West Indian island, and with human exotics in a great many different places. In still other instances th transplanted product has thriven with only moderate success. This is the case with the tea plant. It grows in South Carolina, requiring no extraordinary amount of care, but it is impossible to ce the finer grades of tea there, ow ing to a subtle difference between the of China and Japan and that of our Southern States. If a prediction may be ventured in the case of the Angora goat, it would seem that this animal could hardly do better than the tea plant, when taken out of its native haunts and placed in a new country. Authorities on Orien

tal rugs and the shawls of Kashmir sa that the peculiar fine, soft quality of cer tain of these fabrics is due primarily t he excellence of the raw material, and that the sheep raised in certain localitie afford wool of a quality quite unattain able anywhere else, by the most assidu ous care, even if the wool comes from precisely the same breed of sheep and is orepared for weaving in exactly the sam

way.

The chances are that the Angora goa will either die on the hands of his owners, because the climate does not suit him, or under the new conditions will cease to grow the peculiarly fine quality of hair or which he is noted. It is dangerous business taking thing

out of the place in which they were evolv ed, as a rule. The remove is apt to be disastrous either to the things themselves or to their neighbors. The worst weeds with which the American farmer is plagued were developed from stray seeds brought over from Europe in cargoes of grain. One of these, popularly known a "paint brush," kills the grass wherever i takes root, by the simple process of spreading all over the meadow with it small, flat root leaves pressed close to the ground so that no grass seedling can push its way up, and drawing out of the soi all the nutriment that ought to go to the sustenance of alfalfa and timothy. This weed, a gaudy member of the hawkweed family, is very pretty to look upon, be ing of a flery orange red, which stains the meadow in vivid blotches wherever it finds a foothold; but the farmer has learned to anathematize it for its murderous qualities, all within the last ter or fifteen years. It did not make its ap pearance in this country until about 1880 The Belgian hare threatens to become quite as much a nuisance to the Maryland farmer. In the places where these things are native, they are kept in check by their natural enemies, evolved along with themselves; and where these ene mies do not exist there is trouble

The Passing of Platt.

According to all visible signs, added to the predictions of the political weather prophets, the reign and rule of Thomas C. Platt, late Republican boss of New York, came to an end in the city of that name on yesterday. And his crown, scep-tre, slungshot, and brass knuckles passed

The story is too trite for repetition here. Platt wanted to ensure Republican success in the metropolis, by placing it under the protection of a hayseed con-This menu does not convey the im- stabulary composed of his appointees from the rural districts. The Governor said he would veto such a measure were it to pass the Legislature. He was threatened with excommunication and punishment after death if he d.d not instantly toe the mark and submit to his master. In the result we find that Odell is his

in the day of his might, he will probably think of his military prototype who enjoyed much the same opportunity for retakes he made in invading Spain, and in his Moscow enterurise. Napoleon Diet the land to build it upon, and appropri-Japan is not disposed to accept the new his Moscow enterprise. Napoleon Platt Japan is not disposed to accept the new order of things without resistance. A Japanese squadron has started from Naga-

the Mississippi River above their city, cases and deaths from typhoid fever have inevitable, and seek consolation with Germany in Chinese territory somewhere. In the papers today there is a story to the effect that an alleged Russian official, now in the United States, declares that the present revolutionary outbreak in Russia, including a huge and infamous conspiracy to murder the Czar, has been that time to March 22, 1891, there have the result of the row of the cases, and deaths from typhoid fever have alarmingly increased. The number of cases and deaths from typhoid fever have alarmingly increased. The number of cases for the year ending April 1, 1896, 496. Then the canal began to send its flood of sewage into St. Louis' water supply. The year ending April 1, 1990, showed 1,114 cases, and from typhoid fever have alarmingly increased. The number of cases for the year ending April 1, 1896, 496. Then the canal began to send its flood of sewage into St. Louis' water supply. The year ending April 1, 1990, showed 1,114 cases, and from typhoid fever have alarmingly increased. The number of cases for the year ending April 1, 1896, 496. Then the canal began to send its flood of sewage into St. Louis' water supply. The year ending April 1, 1896, 496. Then the canal began to send its flood of sewage into St. Louis' water supply. The year ending April 1, 1896, 496. Then the canal began to send its flood of sewage into St. Louis' water supply. The year ending April 1, 1896, 496. Then the canal began to send its flood of sewage into St. Louis' water supply. The year ending April 1, 1896, 496. Then the canal began to send its flood of sewage into St. Louis' water supply. The year ending April 1, 1896, 496. Then the canal began to send its flood of sewage into St. Louis' water supply. The year ending April 1, 1896, 496. Then the canal began to send its flood of sewage into St. Louis' water supply. The year ending April 1, 1896, 496. Then the canal began to send its flood of sewage into St. Louis' water supply. The year ending April 1, 1896, 496. Then the canal began to send its flood of sewage into St. conspiracy to murder the Czar, has been that time to March 22, 1801, there have timed, "and went into the grounds of the incited and is being financed from Lon-been 1,156 cases. There is no doubt in Pan-American Exposition. I was most don; the object being to occupy the St. the minds of the local health authorities agreeably surprised, and must say that the increase of this disease is due to what Buffalo has done surpasses by a troubles, and thus tie its hands in the far East. It is not easy to believe that a trained officer in any branch of the Rus-Washington. People who drink Potomac with so little money. What the people of Buffalo will have to show the public this they are drinking the sewage and di-luted offal of Cumberland, Hagerstown, Harper's Ferry and hundreds of farms "The whole scheme of the buildings an along the river shores. The question of drinking-water is in fact almost as serious here as in St. Louis.

It is said that the foreign military attaches accredited to the United States kinds of colored wood being used to vary are extremely surprised that Congress, in the latest Army Appropriation bill. should openly acknowledge that this Government employs spies. The bill in question appropriated two million four hundred thousand dollars for incidental expenses, covering the "hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including will be an architectural rainbow in properly modulated shades.

"At the expense of an immense amount than architectural waterways have been than a state of the control of the admit that spies are regularly employed | co not, however, shock the sense of military propriety by admitting the fact officially That being the case, we believe the differences between the old enemies all where is the harm in saying so?

That being the case, we believe the American concept to be the better. If we and everybody else use and pay for spies, and we and everybody else know it, where is the harm in saying so?

The amount of political innocence that occupies the vacancy of the Cuban mind on public and international questions would fill a small ocean. It is reported that a strong sentiment is growing in the island in favor of accepting the Platt conditions, provided the United States will in return grant extreme concessions from the present tariffs on sugar and tobacco. Poor Cubans! How quickly that bacco. Poor Cubans! How quickly that dream would be dispelled if they could consult Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Duke for

Scant Honor to Harrison.

(From the Boston Globe.)

England at a Disadvantage

(From the Kansas City Times.) (From the Kansas City Times.)

A fight between the Russian and English tingents in China might kindle into a wild flagration the so long slumbering enmity bet the two nations. If it did it would find Eng despite the preponderance of her navy, at a; disadvantage, owing to the exhaustion of her itary resources by the long war with the B Such a conflict once started would necessarily volve other nations.

(From the Hartford, Conn.' Times.)

The details of the big steel combination are gradually becoming known. The process is a very simple one. Take the case of the National Tube Company. It has \$80,000,000 of stock, half common and half preferred. The holders of this stock will receive \$103,500,000 of new stock—and this extra \$23,500,000 of new shares represents not a dollar of material wealth, but simply the advantages supposed to be assured by combination with other concerns and the economics resulting from abolishing competition.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

"The election of Paris Gibson as Senator from Montana," said Walter M. Bick-ford at the Arlington this morning 'gives the State's Senatorial delegation ided into two districts, one of which is nothing but mountains, and the other mothing but plains. Mr. Gibson comes from the plains side. He has been interested in sheep-raising all his life, and though he has taken up other enterprises in late years, it is as a sheep-raiser that he is best known. He will, therefore, be the proper person to press in Congress the measures which are of interest to the attle-raising people on the plains. Senaor Clark is, of course, the representative of the mining men of the State, and will of the mining men of the State, and will de what is needed for the people of the mountainous section. Since the election the State has quieted down. The result was so overwhelmigly in favor of Clark that there could be no question that he was the popular choice, and the same may be said of Mr. Gibson. Everybody seems to be well satisfied over the out-come." . . .

President J. I. Shaw and Secretary W. W. Colville, of the Americus Republican Club, of Pittsburg, were in Washington last night at the Normandie. "We came o Washington on the trail of prominent nen who are good after-dinner orators," aid Mr. Colville. "The Americus Club, as ou know, makes a specialty of celebrat-ng Grant's birthday, and in fact inaugurated the custom many years ago. We are now getting ready for our annual cele-Schenley Hotel, Pittsburg, on the evening of April 27. This will be the fifteenth annual banquet of this kind that the club annual banquet of this kind that the club has had, and it is going to be a splendid one. We keep down the number of guests to 500, but fully that many will be gathered at the festive board. We have finally succeeded in getting Joseph C. Sibley and General Grosvenor to agree to deliver the principal addresses, but we are hunting for a third man. Our banquet will be the great political event of the spring if not of the whole year."

"I have given it up," said H. S. Levy, of New York, at the Raleigh today. Mr. Levy is the well-known marine painter, who, for several years, has been attempting to have established in Washington under Government supervision, a National Art Gallery

"I have come to the conclusion that the time is not ripe for any such project. Not that it ought not to be accomplished. Not by any means, but the time is not ripe, because the Senators and Representa-tives in Congress have not yet developed far enough their love for art, or their appreciation of the needs of the Capital as an art centre, to be willing to appropriate enough money to keep a National Gallery of respectable proportions going. The United States ought to have a National Gallery. Our country has artists, who are, in their way as clever as any in Europe, but they never get a show. The people who can buy pictures go to Europe for them, because there is no cer own master, and perhaps Platt's.

When the latter retires to the St. Helof big pictures that ought to be in galena of his country place to ponder over the campaigns which made him famous cause our Government does not buy pict-

"The whole scheme of the buildings and white, and have taken to colors in mod-erate amounts. The buildings are tinted and are decorated, in many cases various the monotony of the plain color. All the decorations are beautifully executed, and are excellent. In order to carry out the

enstructed about the grounds, which by all European Governments, which do have been laid out in a most artistic fashion. The placing of the buildings has been considered very carefully, and the result is an arrangements which is most

The Physician Who Founded the

First Hospital in San Francisco.

NEW YORK, March 25.-Dr. John Henry Hobart Burge died yesterday at his home, 132 Montague Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was born at Wickford, R. I., in 1823. His father was Rev. Lemuel Burge, who was pastor of the Narragansett Church.

Dr. Burge was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New lege of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. The following year, 1849, as surgeon on the bark Ann Welch, he made a trip around Cape Horn to the gold fields of California. While in San Fran-cisco he founded the first hospital there. He returned to Brooklyn in 1851 and had practiced medicine there ever since. He was consulting physican at the Long Isl-and College Hospital. He was a charter member of the Practitioners' Club.

Let the Past Bury Its Dead.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.) The Democrat who truly desires the s party will not seek to attach to it

The Commercial Situation Laid Be-Mr. Lay, the United States Consul General at Barcelona, has sent to the State

al at Barcelona, has sent to the State epartment a translation of a report ade to the provisional council by a solety of Barcelona manufacturers upon he causes of the present industrial crisis a Spain and the means to remedy it. The eport deals comprehensively with the declopment of Spanish manufacturing incrests in the fast ten years, giving tables of imports and exports in all the principal lines of trade. The following parastraps are extracted:

"The two industries that have suffered most through the loss of the colonies are in 1897, which immediately preceded the loss of the colonies; the following year in 1897, which immediately preceded the loss of the colonies; the following year in 1897, which immediately preceded the loss of the colonies; the following year in sexports were reduced one-half, and though there are signs that efforts are being made to open up other markets, the point of taxation; extension of agriculture in portance to trade. The lack of the calculation of taxation of taxation; catension of agriculture in the point of taxation; catension of agriculture in the point of taxation; catension of agriculture in the cotton trade had its most profitable year in 1897, which immediately preceded the loss of the colonies; the following year in 1897, which immediately preceded the loss of the colonies; the following year in 1897, which immediately preceded the loss of the colonies of the he spindles that prepared those 4,000,000 cilograms (8,818,400 pounds) and the looms that wove the output of those spindle or the colonial market must remain idle r manufacture for home consumption, ausing overproduction, which has at-

almost every market in the world. rade suffered severely last year.

"Ropes and twines show diminishing exports from 1893, due part!y to the commercial arrangement with the United States and partly to the war which broke

"The war was also responsible for the decline in the exports of woolen goods, linens, and silks, which have fallen steadily and brought about a general crisis in these branches of trade, more especially in woolen, hemp, and linen manufactures. Silks were never exported in great quantities to the colonies, and prohibiting others from going there so often. "A letter or postal that is worth writing is certainly worth signing your name to in full. Failure to do this is the cause of many letters being forever lost to the control of the post of the post of the post office at stated and seasonable times, and prohibiting others from going there so often.

ports of empty jute saks to Cuba have suffered heavily; it is to be noted, how-

tion, and during the past two years the exports have declined considerably. In 1838, the exports fell to nearly a third, ing mail matter and that should be stu-

pending the decision as to its future, grants us the same terms it does to other countries, including the United States; Porto kico, since April 12, 1990, has applied the United States tariff to all foreign goods; and the Philippines treat us in the same way as all other countries, the United States included.

"In regard to Cubar we must watch closely the decision of its coming Parliament and at once enter into negotiations as soon as its independence is recognized. Should it be annexed to the United States, which is not likely, we shall have to seek for concessions through a commercial treaty with the United States, which is what we must do to obtain concessions in Porto Rico. With respect to the Philippines, we can only wait, seeing that according to the Treaty of Paris any advantage conceded to the United States during ten years is to be at once extended during ten years is to be at once extended during ten years is to be at once extended

Spain.
"The first thing to be done therefore is The first thing to be done therefore is to make a treaty of commerce with the trammeled freedom. Into the convention of 1961 the past, but let it meet the future with untrammeled freedom. Into the convention of 1961 the should enter neither appeal for vindication nor ery for vengeance. The future is full of hope, let the past take care of itself:

Not True Democrats.

(From the Buffalo Times.)

Democracy against plutocracy—this is rapidly getting to be the definition of party lines and 30-called Democrats who dally with the tinsel of empire, who barter with the beneficiaries of a prohibitory tariff, or who dicker with the lords of money have no place or part in the councils of true democracy.

"The first thing to be done therefore is to make a treaty of commerce with the bonden therefore is to make a treaty of commerce with the beneficial and possible there should enter neither appeal for vindication of the second tariff and the special concessions granted to Switzerland, Sweeder, and Norway, and Holland. The granting of the second tariff to the United States (which now pays according to the first) would have the immediate effect of benefiting, among ofter of its products, its mineral offs, coals, mineral special concessions granted to Switzerland, Sweeder, and Norway, and Holland. The granting of the second tariff to the United States (which now pays according to the first) would have the immediate effect of benefiting, among ofter of its products, its mineral offs, coals, mineral studies. "Some way I hate to palm off stuff on machinery." Our ordinary tariff would allow these to compete with European products in several branches.

"Of course, in order to extend the advantages of the treaty to Porto Rico, which is what principally interests us, we located the second tariff and the special concessions granted to Switzerland, Sweeder, and Norway, and Holland. The granting of the study for the study of the first, and studio-furvisse, and a few the observation of the study of the study of the study of the study of

SPAIN'S INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

The Commercial Situation Laid Before the Provisional Council.

Mr. Lay, the United States Consul Genarket in Spain. We must not forget that to secure advantages in the Spanish-American market it is only fair that we should grant concessions to their products, thus result at Barcelons has sont to the State.

grant concessions to their products, thu establishing sound commerce. "Needless to say that lines of steam

TROUBLES AT POSTOFFICES. How Delays Occur and Mail Is Lost

by Carelessness.

"The greatest nuisance with which rays been the cause of crises.

"Among the various branches of the cities have to contend," said an official otton trade, knitted goods are those that of the Postoffice Department, this morn-best hold their ground, finding their way ing, "is that occasioned by the thoughtlessness of the great army of future men "After having been unable to export nor dwomen of this glorious Republic, ny flour to Cuba during the time that the commercial agreement with the Uni-ted States was in force, when it lapsed in 1894 this branch of industry resumed its exports, which reached the highest figpeat the same performance at short inlowing year and disappearing altogether after the Treaty of Paris. Today, the flour mills, with their excellent machinery which furnished these exports, are no longer necessary, their output livery of a solitary piece of mail for causing overproduction, from which the of the family generally having called dur-

by appointing one of them official mail "The war was also responsible for the carrier for the family, whose duty it shall

during recent years new markets have been opened. Linen textiles having accredited marks and specialties are able to hold their own in the Cuban market.

"Since 1895, owing to the destruction of the work of the he sugar crops in the island, the ex- turned to the writer in an official envel-

ever, that manufacturers have endeav-oved with some success to secure a share of the trade in other markets.

In nothing for you, just say 'there ought' to be.' 'Continued the official. 'None know better than he that things are not of the trade in other markets.

"Boots and shoes, which represented our largest exports to Cuba, have since him good to feel that you think he is not telling you the truth about it.

"The word 'good' has almost entirely passed out of our vocabulary here. In the most fashionable drawing rooms of Honoluu, to say nothing of the parlors of Honoluu, to say nothing of the parlors of Honoluu, to say nothing houses, 'mai-tai' is on

were in the year 1885 reduced to sixtysix millions, those to Porto Rico fell from
forty-four millions to thirteen millions,
and those to the Philippines from fortynine millions to thirteen millions,
and those to the Philippines from fortynine millions to only twenty-seven milions in 1898."

The report notes the general revival in
Spanish trade/which followed the signing
of the treaty of peace in Paris, which was
fostered by the immigration of over 100,1000 Spaniards with their capital. Although
there was a decrease in exports to the
colonies, this was not fell in Spain, as
the home demand; absorbed the surplus.
Increase in taxation and the high prices
for articles of necessity have aggravated
the situation. As a solution of the crisis,
an increase of exports, the growth of
home consumpjon, and the perfecting of
manufacture are-urged, in regard to this
nincrease of exports, the growth of
home consumpjon, and the perfecting of
manufacture are-urged, in regard to this
nincrease of exports, the growth of
the situation. As a solution of the crisis,
and supposing it will go at the third or
fourth class rate; asking postmasters to
exchange stamps of one denomination for
though in the form lack of
though it may seem a little weird, is comlamost as often as I see a man in the
fields. It is an admonition to him to get
to work.

"And then, there's 'pau.' I send a man
off on an errand and he comes back to me
saying 'pau'—that is, 'done, 'finished,'
completed.' The men grunt it out, as
supposing it will go put on regular postage in addition to the special delivery is desired.

"Mistakes will happen in the best regmanufacture are-urged, in regard to this
increase of exports, the growth of
manufacture are-urged, in regard to this
increase of exports, the report says:

"Mistakes will purpon in the best regmanufacture are-urged, in regard to the
increase of exports, the proportion to the number of pleces of
manufacture are-urged, in regard to the
increase of exports, the report says:

"Mistakes will purpon in

manufacture are-urged. In regard to the increase of exports, the report says:

"A close study of our tariff will show that it was drawn solely with a view to the imports, and to obtaining large resecuting the home market for native products. In the whole tariff there is not a single article that is free of duty—not cals free which are required to produce fertilizers, so indispensable to agriculture. Our present position requires that our tariff the revised from the point of view of exports, allowing free entry for, it is not of the question that they the cost of productions we have the new transport duty, which imposes a tax of 89 cents per ton on nearly all raw materials imported from many other country in the world, the duty which is levied on products other than groupes and from Mediter brough from Europe and from Mediter brough from Europe and ports; seeing that, tallow and hides from any other country in the world, the duty which is levied on products other than European but shipped from European ports; seeing that, tallow and hides from any other country in the world, the duty which is levied to products other than European but shipped from European ports; seeing that, tallow and hides from any other country in the world, the duty which is levied to products other than European but shipped from European ports; seeing that, tallow and hides from any other country in the world, the duty which is levied to products other than produced to the produced that the produced that the produced the produced that the produced

actly.

"There is the thing that is mighty hard to get hold of nowadays. That's wroughtiron utensils. Why, I'd give twice as much for an old iron candlestick as I would for a brass one. Why are they so scarce? Because they rust and corrode so, I guess. Throw an iron implement away and in a year it will be eaten up, almost."

After a judicial look about the little After a judicial look about the little shop, he continued: "I can't ask Fourth Avenue prices. I haven t got the location. But I sell to those shops and they resell my things at a bigger price to their patrons. Guess I could have an automobile, too, if I could sell for what those fellows do. That table there—look. Isn't that a beauty: I ask thirty-eight for that as it is, but it would sell for fifty anywhere else."

else."
In response to the enquiry as to who bought most of his antiques, he replied: "Well, the dealers first; after them the artists, and studio-furnishers, and a few who collect these things, as I do, because they love 'em. What i buy I buy from private families, and all I've got is the real antique.

THE LANGUAGE OF HAWAII.

An American Gives Samples of the

Words Most in Use. Writing from the Island of Maui, the Sandwich group, where he has been for several years as an employe on a large sugar plantation, a young America makes some interesting observations upon the strange and mixed language which h is obliged to use, "The Hawaiian Islands," he says, in

letter to a friend in Washington, "have been in the hands of the United States citizens much longer than most peopl imagine. 'The commercial interests of our country have been dominant over the lit you can urgerstand that the language commerce and the language of culture i English. I do not have much to do with the language of culture, except when get out of my overalls and into my dress suit. Mention of a dress suit in this part of the world where it is comm thought bare skin and a collar button i sufficient raiment, may sound strange but there is no quarter of the globe where the red tape of social life is so much in sisted upon as here. The least littl breach of etiquette receives a rebuff much more emphatic than it would receive in New York. There are a good many reasons for this, the greatest of which is probably the fact that we are all on salary, and have nothing else to distinguish us but our manners. Then, too, we have nothing else to do with our money than spend it on clothes, and nothing to do

with out time, but spend it in society.
"I find myself using a peculiar combi nation of Kanaka and English, by which I make myself understood by all kinds of employes, Chinese or Hawaiian. Kanaka, let me explain, stands for man, and is the generic word ard does not mean Hawaii an or Sandwich Islander, as most people think.

"The Chinese easily pick up a sort of pidgin English, with which they make themselves moderately clear. It is quite a long time before the native islander gets sufficiently acquainted with our lan guage to be able to speak or understand it. It is particularly for his use that the Kanaka-English vocabulary has been created. I find that only a few worls are really necessary. A litte bit of emphasis and a syllable or two of Kanaka in a sentence of English usually accomplishes the business. The Hawaiian language is especially adapted to be used in fragments, because it is composed of nicture words, and words which are expressive in themselves without anything to help the imagination. The most useful word of all, and the most striking is Mai-Tai. It means good, all and kind of good. With every accent you give it you can make it mean some new kind of excellence. In approving a man's work I say 'mai-tai,' and he trots away smiling. After a full meal I pat my waist-coat and drawl 'mai-tai,' and everyone knows what I mean. If I wish to assent to a proposition I say 'mai-tai,' quickly, and the bargain is done.

Say, the exports have declined considerably. In 1888, the exports fell to nearly a third, but doubled themselves in 1899 and show signs of this year reaching an even higher figure. In the year 1839 this industry may be said to have been entirely dependent upon the colonial market, while in 1898 it had by dint of energy and perseverance obtained a footing in other markets, developing at the same time the home trade.

"We do not mention several other products, the exports of which were unimportant; but, generally speaking, we may say that all have suffered by the loss of the colonies, are is proved by the fact that the exports to Cuba, which amounted to one hundred and thirty-six millions, those to Porto Rico fell from lorty-four millions to thirteen millions, and those to the Philippines from forty-ine millions to only: twenty-seven milions in 1888."

The report notes the general revival in Spanish tradee/which followed the signing of the test of the reaty of peace in Paris, which was of the ready of peace in Paris, which was of the limited to the report notes the general revival in Spanish tradee/which followed the signing of the test of the ready of peace in Paris, which was of the ready of peace in Paris, which was of the ready of peace in Paris, which was of the ready of peace in Paris, which was of the ready of peace in Paris, which was of the ready of peace in Paris, which was of the postofiles. The report notes the general revival in Spanish tradee/which followed the signing of the test of the pearling and that should be sturied and thirty-six millions. The report notes the general revival in Spanish tradee/which followed the signing of the pearling and that should be sturied and thirty-six millions. The report notes the general revival in Spanish tradee/which followed the signing of the pearling and that that should be sturied on their own name and address on letters and didness frailing to place a sufficient amount of postage on them; mailing to place a sufficient and that should be sturied on their own the plantation houses, 'mai-tai' is on

any word it is added to mean the same thing, only a little more of it. 'Pilikia nui' you can readily understand would mean that the man had a great pain. 'Aloha' means a greeting, 'aloha nui' means 'I am very glad to see you.' Couple it with 'mai-tai,' 'mai-tai nui' means very good. 'Holo' means to walk, 'holo nui' means to run.

"The sandwich Islanders have come under the influence of many countries as far as their language is concerned. The language was originally somewhat similar to Chinese or Japanese, but was corrupted in some way, to my mind, for its own good. It is an exceedingly picturesque tongue, full of striking words and metaphors, and very musical. The missionaries probably gave it its present form, but there are evidences in it of words should transported from a foreign tongue, such as English, or German, or French.

The maxed language is the one in common use here, and the words have not even been tabooed as stang. There are several expressions in common use here, and the words have not even been tabooed as stang. There are several expressions in common use here, and the words have not even been tabooed as stang. There are several expressions in common use here, and the words have not even been tabooed as stang. There are several expressions in common use in the was composed it means 'Flot stuff.' It was the cry of a unique of iron from a rille.

Dr. Reynolds of Chicago, who made an expression in the islandis now. It was the cry of a unique of iron from the forge tanguage is the one of the words have piece of iron from the forge tanguage. The was composed they were ready to the was composed to the was compo

CURRENT HUMOR.

(From the Yonker's Statesman.) Church—You say your boy at college writes for e magazines; Gotham-Yes; he's written several articles for

them.
"I don't suppose he's a professional writer?"
"What do you mean?"
"Why, o doesn't write for money."
"Eoesn't he? You ought to see some of the letters he writes to me!"

Excitement in St. Louis

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
"Have they got everybody out of those burning dwell mgs?" anxiously asked the stranger.
"Never mund the dwellings!" yelled the frenzied crowd. 'Can't you see the brewery's on fire?"

The Scale of Shrinkage. (From the Chicago Record.)

"Why don't you wear all-wool underwear?
"My dear sir, no man can afford to wear allool underwear unless he has five sons growing A Deed Done by Proxy.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"I see that Admiral Sampson gets more prize money than Admiral Dewey does."
"I suppose that's accounted for by the fact that the fleet destroyed by Admiral Schley was worth more than the one that Dewey sank."

An Inference. (From Harper's Bazar.)

The Professor—Yes, a caterpillar is the most oracious living thing. In a month it will eat bout six hundred times its own weight. Deaf Mrs. Ernot-Whose boy did you say h

Good Reason, (From Judge.)

Lady-Oh, how dirty your face is, little boy. Boy-Yes'm; we hain't had no company for nore'n a week.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

England's rainfall is equal to 3,000 tons on the

The number of women engaged in the factories of Finland is 19,395.

Many Japanese workmen are going into the nines of Colorado. In fifteen years a locomotive will run 240,000 siles an earn \$300,000.

Spanish is the language of 10,500,000 of Mexico's opulation of nearly 12,500,000. The census of Mexico's population takes into eccount eleven Indian languages.

A heat wave passed over Australia January 25, destroying homes, stock, and crops,

The amount of water flowing out of the Nile sixteen times that of the Thames. One day recently the amount of mail originating in the Chicago postoffice was 154 tons. Minnesota farm lands have advanced more than 100 per cent in value during the past seven years.

There are over forty steamships afloat, whose ole work is the laying and maintaining of cable

Petersboro, in New Hampshire, established the first free public library in the United States in

Ohio, has an old law which requires that before a man can be employed as a conductor he must have had at least two years' railroad experience. Northwestern Iowa has begun shipping choice outter to Porto Rico. The first consignment left

Sioux City a few days ago, being sent from a very large creamery. A mathematician has figured out that the weight of the air which encircles the earth is equal to that of 581,000 cubes of copper, each 1,006 yards square.

During a late storm in Denver the birds suf-fered greatly. Those resting on telegraph and, telephone wires were beheaded by other wires striking them. They were killed by hundreds, The young women in the University of Chicago have a magazine, within the pages of which are articles devoted to athletics, another to society, and two to editorials. The editorials discuss all

A law has recently passed which permits the French Government to forbid the manufacture of absinthe and certain other fabricated articles of drink declared to be dangerous by the Academy of

The Stanhope gold medal of the Royal Humane Society for 1900 has been awarded to William Allen, a Sunderland sailor, who rescued three men from a still in which they had been overcome by the fames.

One morning recently the residents of Montp lier, Ohio, reported that they saw a mirage which was easily recognized as the village of Edon, eight miles east. Such a sight has never been beheld in this vicinity.

It is reported that a secret society is being organized to make war upon trusts. Should any member in good standing in the order of trusts be initiated into the secret society then "good-by" to the party in sechosion.

A London firm has just sold to the British Museum (natural history department, South Kensington) for £350 an elephant's tusk measuring 10 feet 2½ inches and weighing 226% pounds. This is said to be the largest ivory tusk ever known.

elected Mayor of McKeesport, Pa., by a majority of one vote. The election was contested and the contest has been going on ever since, having cost up to this time some \$10,000, which will have to be paid by the contestant unless he finally wins his case. Snow falls on 15 days in the year at Dublin 71 at Moscow, 46 in Iceland. So a statistician finds

More than a year ago Robert J. Black was

out. If the seasons are changing and judging by the weather experiences in this part of the world, he might deduce from his observations the fact that in the course of time snow will not fall The Missouri Legislature has approved four con stitutional amendments in the interest of the St

Louis Exposition. They will be submitted to the voters next November. They authorize St. Louis to increase its rate of taxation, to issue \$7,590,000 of bonds for public improvements, and to amend A curious lantern fly, discovered by naturalists A curious antern by, discovered by harmans in the Malay archipelago, possesses the power of jumping several feet without opening its wings. It has a projection on its head, which, when bent back and suddenly released, throws the insect into the air. This fly was seen to jump from the ground to the roof of a hut.

One of the most remarkable instances of a longloft recently came to light at Winnington, England, when a bird that had been liberated three years previously, to the very day, made its reappearance. Its identity was established by the racing ring round one of its legs.

The experience of the German army in China tends to prove that both American and Australian horses are unsatisfactory in that country.
They are of good blood and breed, but suffer sadly
from the long sea voyage and the unaccustomed
food, as unfortunately, only green forage is usually obtainable. Mongol ponies are proving the
most waful

most useful. The oldest map is not, as many people have

A one gas occi inclosured in the reas legis-lature to prohibit railroad companies from re-moving the offices, shops, etc., from any county where they have been located for the past ten years, or from their location in any county which has aided such railroad companies by a donation of its bonds, except by consent of the Legislature. The measure provides for injunctions to prevent such removal.

A London tea firm has hit upon a novel and in-A London tea firm has lift upon a novel and ingenious scheme for increasing its sales and advertising its business. To every widow who has purchased half a pound of its tea every week for a year before her husband's death the firm promises 19 shillings a week until death or remarriage. Widows who have purchased a quarter of a pound of tea instead of half a pound receive 5 shillings a week. Although only started in 1898 the yearly turnover of the firm has reached £259,000 and its pension roll £35,000 per annum.

Colonel Charles Marshall, of Baltimore, who was invited by Washington and Lee University was invited by Washington and Lee University several years ago to write a military blography of General Robert E. Lee, is reported to have practically completed his work. General Lee himself collected data for an account of the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, but did not begin the work of actual composition. Colonel Marshall has made use of this material in preparing his memoir, and has also had access to many of the captured Confederate records of the War Department at Washington.

The smallest man in this year's batch of con scripts in France comes from Cunel, near Mont-faucon, in the Department of the Meuse. He is faucon, in the Department of the Meuse. He is named Emile Mayot, stands only three feet nine and three-quarter inches in height, and weighs forty-two pounds in his clothes. He is, however, declared to be constitutionally quite sound, and has never had a day's illness in his life. The biggest man comes from the Department of the Herault. He stands six feet six inches, and is named Eugene Caseaue. As usual, a girl has been by some accident inscribed on the lists.

The busiest clerk in any crew or car, says the Saturday Evening Past," is the one who is de-"Saturday Evening P. st." is the one who is de-tailed to receive and throw off the sacks and pouches. To lift a heavy mail sack and throw it from a car moving at the rate of a mile a min-ute is a matter of good target shooting. "Looks easy enough," commented one of the veteran clerks at the letter case, "and it does seem as if a man should be able to hit a station platform without much difficulty; but you see that station is past and gone in about one second. Then the suction of a train running at that speed is something ter-rific, and until the knack of throwing a pouch is learned a man is liable to feed the wheels with a few letters."